

CALLS LEWIS PHONE BILL IMPRACTICAL

Attorney Swayze, Counsel for Company, Assails Every Feature of Measure.

CARELESSLY DRAWN, IS HINT

Says-Proposal Is Subterfuge for Settlement of Government Ownership Problem.

In concluding his argument against the Lewis bill providing for Government ownership of telephones in the District, Attorney John L. Swayze, general counsel for the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, today assailed every feature of the measure and condemned it in its entirety as unfair as well as costly and impractical.

"This bill was drawn carelessly and without proper study of the big subject it aims to deal with," said Attorney Swayze, to the House District Committee. "In addition it was drafted with an utter disregard for the simplest and plainest legal rights of the telephone company."

"It attempts by a vicious subterfuge to bring about a settlement of the great economic question of Government ownership."

Means Federal Control.

Passage of the bill, he said, would break down and destroy State rights. It would form the entering wedge for Government ownership of telephones throughout the United States, which would cost more than \$1,000,000,000 at the outset and many millions a year thereafter. Complications in the payment of taxes were also predicted by the attorney, who alluded to the fact that the Bell Telephone Company now pays \$14,000,000 a year in taxes to the various States.

Referring to the operation of telephone systems by Government employees, Attorney Swayze said this would seriously interfere with the privacy which subscribers now enjoy with regard to their business and social communications. He added:

"These employees will be under civil service rules, and the restrictions under which they work will be established by the Government at Washington. In the event of unsatisfactory treatment of the subscriber no practical method of obtaining redress will be possible to the aggrieved subscriber, and most meddlesome interference by unpleasant and distasteful employees would be a matter of common occurrence."

Washington Segregated.

The attorney expressed the belief that even advocates of Government ownership would vote against a bill which would segregate Washington from the remainder of the Bell system. He said if Government ownership was to be considered by Congress the question of Federal control all over the United States should be faced fairly and squarely at the outset. The attorney strongly voiced his disapproval of piecemeal Government ownership legislation.

Alluding to the fact that the bill contemplated "confiscation and expropriation of the telephone company's property," Attorney Swayze said he had strong doubts as to the constitutionality of such a procedure. He declared it unfair to the company to take charge of its lines within a zone of fifty miles beyond Washington in all directions while purchasing only the property in the District.

Charge Favoritism.

When Attorney Swayze said section 7 of the Lewis bill, which would put farmers and consumers into communication at low rates, contained charges abnormally small and favored certain classes, Congressman Hilliard asked:

"Don't you think the fair spirit of the American people will be treated not to permit favoritism in the way of rates?"

Attorney Swayze said the fair spirit of the people would be governed by the terms of the bill as passed.

Asked by Congressman Hilliard if he knew of any better place than Washington where the Government might make a start in controlling telephone lines, Attorney Swayze replied that he was not in favor of a beginning anywhere.

Calls Bill Defective.

The attorney referred to the Lewis bill as "the product of a kindergarten study," and contrasted this with the fact that thousands of men employed by the Bell Telephone Company have devoted their lives to studying and building up the industry.

He said further that "every assertion made by the patron of this bill has been successfully answered by President F. H. Bell, of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, and many of the so-called facts cited by the proponent have been proved untrue, while his comparisons have been inapplicable and worthless."

The hearing will be resumed tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, when Congressman Lewis will again address the House District Committee in advocacy of his bill.

ANNOUNCE PROGRAM FOR NAVY INCREASE

According to the \$351,000,000 naval bill completed yesterday the committee authorizes the construction in 1918 of the following warships:

Three 42,000-ton battleships.
One battle cruiser.
Three destroyers.
Fifteen destroyers.
One destroyer tender.
One submarine tender.
Eighteen 800-ton submarines.

Completion of this program, according to naval experts, will put the United States in second place relatively among the naval powers of the world, Great Britain alone exceeding in naval strength and Germany following, with France, Japan, Russia, Italy, and Austria-Hungary in succeeding order.

\$351,000,000 NAVY BILL UP TOMORROW

Defense Measure Provides for Building Fastest Battleships Afloat.

A \$351,000,000 navy bill—the second of three great preparedness bills—will go before the House for action some time tomorrow, just after the House passes the revenue bill, which will raise some of the money needed to carry out the preparedness program.

Passage of the bill will complete two-thirds of the preliminary preparation under the three-year navy program adopted last year. This year's bill provides the three biggest and fastest battleships afloat, displacing 42,000 tons, and having a speed of 23 knots, and a first line battery of 13 16-inch guns. They will cost more than \$28,000,000 with armament.

Plan Fastest Battle Cruiser.

One battle cruiser, with 16 14-inch guns, to cost \$24,694,496, also will be authorized. This ship, too, will be a record breaker, with 180,000-horsepower—the greatest of any fighting ship, so far as is known—and a speed of 35 knots.

Two scout cruisers, fifteen destroyers, a destroyer tender, and a submarine tender, also are authorized in addition to eighteen 800-ton submarines.

12,000,000 For Navy Yards.

One preparedness measure, adopted by the committee, was authorization of \$12,000,000 to equip navy yards for building ships in case private yards are unable to complete the navy program in the prescribed time. Failure of the navy to get builders for its ships caused also an increase in the maximum cost of four battle cruisers, authorized last year of from \$12,000,000 to \$19,000,000, and of the three scout cruisers on last year's program from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000. These prices cover only hull and machinery.

rites for Judge Taylor

Services Held at Union M. E. Church Yesterday.

Funeral services for Judge Anson S. Taylor, for more than forty years United States commissioner for the District, who died Thursday, were held yesterday afternoon at the Union M. E. Church. The Rev. George A. Miller, the Rev. James L. McLean, the Rev. J. O. Wright, and the Rev. John R. Edwards officiated. The Rev. John MacMurray, pastor of the church, spoke of Judge Taylor's work in both civic and church matters. Interment was in Congressional Cemetery.

The Odd Fellows, the Masons, the Home Building and Loan Association, the Exchange Bank of Washington, the Washington Bible Society, the District Anti-Saloon League, and the Washington Methodist Church Extension Society, of which organizations Judge Taylor was a member, were represented at the church.

MOSBY TROOPER BURIED.

The body of George Albert Rowzee, one of "Mosby's men," who died at his home, 723 Quebec street Saturday afternoon, was buried at Herndon, Va., yesterday morning at 11:30 o'clock. Funeral services were held at the home at 7 o'clock Sunday evening.

SEEKS CHANGE OF NAME.

A petition was filed in the District Supreme Court today by the Haynes Motor Company, seeking a change of name to the E. R. Gish Company. Incorporated. Attorney Henry F. Woodward, appearing for the petitioner, explained that the concern was the Washington agent for other cars besides that of the Haynes make.

HOW TO JUDGE A WOMAN BY HER HAIR

There is real common sense in just noticing whether the hair is well kept to judge of a woman's neatness, or good taste. If you are one of the few who try to make the most of your hair, remember that it is not advisable to wash the hair with any cleanser made for all purposes, but always use some good preparation made expressly for shampooing. You can enjoy the very best by getting some canthar from your druggist, dissolve a teaspoonful in a cup of hot water. This makes a full cup of shampoo liquid, enough so it is easy to apply it to all the hair instead of just the top of the head. Dandruff, excess oil, and dirt are dissolved and entirely disappear. Your hair will be so fluffy that it will look much heavier than it is. Its lustre and softness will also delight you, while the stimulated scalp gains the health which insures hair growth.—Adv.

CUMMINS SCORES WILSON PEACE PLAN

Iowa Senator Says Proposal Is to 'Hell' War.

(Continued from First Page.)

a discussion of peace, Senator Cummins said he believed the United States ought to have a seat at the council table when the subject of preventing future wars was under consideration. He quoted from some phases of the President's message as to a desirable basis for peace with approval.

Criticizes President's Plans.

The President's plan for a league to enforce peace, Senator Cummins criticized in severe terms. He said it contemplated "denial to any nation of the right to redress its own wrongs or to maintain its own honor." He said it contemplated "complete crystallization, eternal fixity."

"The question, which the American people must answer," said the Senator, "referring to the league, 'is whether they desire their Government to participate in any such effort, with the understanding that out of it is to grow a league or nations or world authority which will have jurisdiction, not only to decide all international disputes, but the power through armies and navies to coerce every nation into acceptance of its awards or laws.'"

But One Conclusion Possible.

Quoting at length from President's utterances to show just what the President meant Senator Cummins said but one conclusion could be drawn.

"It is that over all the nations of the earth there shall be a common and supreme power which will not only undertake to decide all the controversies which may lead to international disturbances, but which, having entered judgment upon them, will compel obedience."

There is but one way in which obedience can always be compelled. The protecting of rebellious nations must be overcome by force of arms. Whose arms, may I inquire?

Arms of Superior Power.

Arms of the superior power, I answer. This military force may be contributed voluntarily by certain of the nations which unite to form the supreme power under the compulsion only of a prior agreement or it may be a force organized in an involuntary way through the exercise of the right of taxation.

He illustrated the dangers of the league by supposing a case where a controversy arose between Great Britain and Germany. The league would decide the controversy. Let it be supposed, he said, the decision was in favor of Great Britain.

Then the United States would be called on to furnish warships, troops, arms, munitions, and money to govern Germany. He said the United States in such a case would probably be drawn into the war, out of which side would depend what the people of this country believed for their best interest.

Thought Full of Madness.

Going into other dangers of the proposed league to enforce peace, Senator Cummins said:

"To me the thought is full of madness, and the very best that can be said of it is that it springs from an intense desire for a peaceful world and is bottomed upon a blind willingness to try any experiment, however visionary and hopeless."

He imagined a controversy between the United States and Japan, with a decision by the league in favor of Japan which we could not and would not accept. If the plan were workable then, he said, there would be witnessed "a spectacle so monstrous even in a dream that no hardy dare to describe it, that of our own armament belonging to the league being turned against us."

Senator Cummins held the President's plan for a league to enforce

peace was utterly repugnant to the Monroe doctrine. He described the President's expression "peace without victory" as meaningless.

Bone of Contention.

The Senate today resounded with echoes of the recent address of President Wilson.

It became more and more apparent that the league to enforce peace is to become the great bone of contention in connection with the President's utterances, and that there is deep-seated opposition to use of the American army and navy as an instrument to enforce the decrees of the league.

Lewis Presents Resolution.

Senator Lewis of Illinois, Democrat, presented a resolution declaring the address of the President did not propose abolishment of the Monroe doctrine, and did not propose use of the American army and navy as a general proposition, but only when necessary to preserve the peace of the United States or promote just rights of America where the same are assailed.

Senator Lewis' resolution, it was pointed out, conflicts squarely with the President's own version of the proposed league.

Takes Issue With Idea.

Senator McCumber of North Dakota, Republican, presented a resolution, taking issue with the idea of "peace without victory," and "some other phases of the President's utterances, but holding that the United States should unite with other nations at the end of this war in a compact or league to prevent future wars. This resolution went over until Wednesday.

Senator Cummins has given notice that he will call up today his resolution for discussion of the President's recent address on peace terms, and for the league to enforce peace.

WORK FOR GUARDSMEN.

Col. Young Hears of Steps Taken

By Military Service Legion

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 30.—Col. Glendie B. Young has received a letter from Col. R. D. Sims, president of the Military Service Legion of the District of Columbia, saying that the legion has undertaken the task of finding employment for all members of the Third Infantry who have no positions awaiting them when the regiment is ordered home.

As a means of securing the necessary data regarding conditions in the regiment the legion forwarded cards that are to be filled in by guardsmen who desire to have jobs located for them against the day of their return. These cards have been distributed among the various companies and a number of men are taking advantage of the legion's offer.

In a letter of acknowledgement to Colonel Sims, Colonel Young thanked the legion on behalf of men of the regiment. Although the time of the Third's homecoming is not known, he said it was comforting to the men to know that the legion had taken steps in their interest.

Second Lieut. David H. Blacklock, who recently went to Washington on leave, has advised regimental headquarters of his decision to accept a commission as provisional second lieutenant in the cavalry of the regular service.

TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY

Girls Friendly Society Entertains

Charter Members at Exercises.

The twentieth anniversary of the founding of the Girls Friendly Society at the Church of the Epiphany was celebrated last night with appropriate exercises. About 150 persons attended the reception given in honor of the charter members of the society. Mrs. Henry C. Bolton, one of the organizers of the society, was in charge of arrangements. Rev. Randolph H. McKim congratulated the members on the growth of the organization.

SENATOR SHEPPARD SPEAKER.

Senator Sheppard will address an open meeting of Oak Camp, No. 4, Woodman of the World, tomorrow night at 8 o'clock at the headquarters of the camp, at the Northeast Temple.

CLERKS' RAISE MAY HINGE ON FINANCES

Believed President Will Back Proposed Increase If Budget Permits.

If the budget of the Government

will stand the strain made upon it by a general increase in the wages of the thousands of Government employees in Washington and elsewhere, then President Wilson and members of his Cabinet will back such a proposition, it is believed.

If, on the other hand, the finances of the Government are not sufficient to cover such demands, nothing toward helping the condition of the employees in question may be expected at this session of Congress.

More Than "Friendly Appreciation."

Following the conference at the Capitol yesterday of H. M. McLaughlin, president of the Federal Employees' Union, and the legislative committee of that organization, when the whole question of increased wages was discussed with the President, it became known today that the President exercises more than a "friendly appreciation" of the men and women who keep the wheels of the Government moving.

Mr. McLaughlin and his committee asked the President to urge upon Congress

legislation which would make available, immediately, the proposed increases.

Will Study Government Budget.

The President, it is understood, will study the Government's budget before taking any decided step. If the Treasury Department's balance will permit it, it is said, Mr. Wilson will step in as the champion of the clerks.

On the other hand, if he feels that there are not sufficient funds on hand at this time to cover the immense additional expenditures which would follow an increase, he will make no such recommendation.

The question of giving an increase to Government employees of the lower

class, that is those receiving \$1,000 a year or less, has been considered by the President. He will not recommend that that class be given increased salaries, either, it is understood, unless the budget will stand for it.

PLAN NEW STATE SOCIETY.

Illinois citizens who are living in Washington have been invited by Ethelbert Stewart, chief statistician of the bureau of the Department of Labor, to communicate with him as soon as possible, with the idea in view of forming an Illinois State Society. Illinois, it is stated, is the only large State in the Middle West which has no society here.

Doctor Tells How To Strengthen Eyesight 50 per cent In One Week's Time In Many Instances

A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home.

Do you wear glasses? Are you a victim of eye strain or other eye weaknesses? If so, you will be glad to know that according to Dr. Lewis, there is real hope for you. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored through the principle of this wonderful free prescription. One man says, after trying it: "I was almost blind; could not see to read at all. Now I can read everything without any glasses and my eyes do not water any more. At night they would not close. Now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me." A lady who used it says: "The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without glasses, but after using this prescription for fifteen days everything seems clear. I can even read fine print without glasses." It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time, and multitudes more will be able to strain their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses. Eye troubles of

many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by following the simple rules. Here is the prescription: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets. Drop one Bon-Opto tablet in a fourth of a glass of water and allow to dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes two to four times daily. You should notice your eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start and inflammation will quickly disappear. If your eyes are bothering you, even a little, take steps to save them now, before it is too late. Many hopelessly blind might have been saved if they had carried for their eyes in time. Note—Another prominent Physician to whom the above article was submitted, said: "Bon-Opto is a very remarkable remedy. Its constituent ingredients are well known to eminent eye specialists and widely prescribed by them. The manufacturer guarantees it to strengthen eyesight 50 per cent in one week's time in many instances or refund the money. It can be obtained from any good druggist and is one of the very few preparations I feel should be on hand for regular use in almost every family." It is sold in Washington by the O'Donnell and Leggett-Riker-Hagman stores and other druggists.—Adv.



The Song that was the Hit of the Show

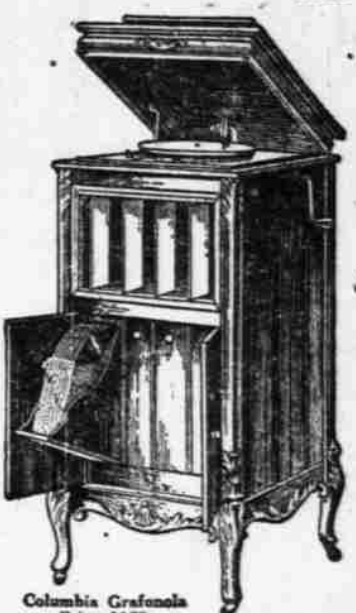
THE song that was the hit of the show, the one you simply cannot forget, is yours to enjoy on a Columbia Record whenever you wish.

The brightest hits of the musical shows are out on Columbia Double-Disc Records while they are still the sensations of the day. Here are some of this season's hits:

- A 2128 10-inch 75c. FLORA BELLA—Give Me All of You. Nannette Flack, soprano, and Charles Harrison, tenor.
- MISS SPRINGTIME—Throw Me a Rose. Reed Miller, tenor.
- A 2126 10-inch 75c. CANARY COTTAGE—I Never Knew. Nannette Flack, soprano, and Ernest Alkwell, tenor.
- WAY DOWN IN IOWA I'M GOING TO HIDE AWAY. Irving Kaufmann, tenor.
- A 2149 10-inch 75c. (ALADDIN—Samuel Ash, Tenor.
- NAUGHTY! NAUGHTY! NAUGHTY!—Samuel Ash, Tenor.

These records are particularly good examples of the brilliance of Columbia Records—a brilliance that is characteristic of every class of Columbia recordings. Buy any record with the "music-note" trademark, and you will get a record that is more than a record: a brilliant mirror of life. Hear one at your dealer's today.

Columbia Records in all Foreign Languages. New Columbia Records on sale the 20th of every month. This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone.



COLUMBIA GRAFONOLAS and DOUBLE-DISC RECORDS

Complete Stock of Columbia Grafonolas and Records For Sale By
 F. G. SMITH PIANO CO., 1217 E. 1st St., N. W.
 HOUSE & HERRMANN, 901 7th St., N. W.
 O. J. DE MOLL & CO., 12th and G Sts.
 M. PHILLIPS, 1233 7th St., N. W.
 LANBURN & BRO., 420 7th St., N. W.
 HECHT & CO., 513 7th St., N. W.
 JERLE PIANO CO., 1230 G St., N. W.
 THE SPORT MART, INC., 905 F St., N. W.
 HUGO WORTH, 1110 G St., N. W.
 GEO. B. KENNEDY, 1306 G St., N. W.
 HARRY C. GROVE, INC., 1210 G St., N. W.

The Folly Of Taking Digestive Pills

A Warning to Dyspeptics.

The habit of taking digestive pills after meals makes chronic dyspepsia of many thousands of men and women, because artificial digestants, drugs and medicines have practically no influence upon the excessively acid condition of the stomach contents which is the cause of most forms of indigestion and dyspepsia.

The after-dinner pill merely lessens the sensitiveness of the stomach nerves, and thus gives a false sense of freedom from pain. If those who are subject to indigestion, gas, flatulence, belching, bloating, heartburn, etc., after eating would get about an ounce of pure bismuthated magnesia from their druggist and take a teaspoonful in a little water after meals, there would be no further necessity for drugs or medicines, because bismuthated magnesia gently neutralizes stomach acidity, stops food fermentation, and thus insures normal, painless digestion by enabling the stomach to do its work without hindrance.—Adv.

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

KILLS PAIN

Liniment

PENETRATES WITHOUT RUBBING

COLD rain driven by a piercing wind chills you to the marrow and starts the twinges of rheumatism in that old spot or perhaps a new one.

Exposure starts the pains and aches, but Sloan's Liniment stops them—and so easy to apply too—it penetrates quickly without rubbing, cleaner and more convenient than plasters or mussy ointments, it does not clog the pores or stain the skin.

Stiff joints, sore muscles, that grippy feeling all disappear with the application of Sloan's Liniment. Rheumatism, neuralgia, lame back, cramped muscles, stiff neck, toothache, sprains, strains, in fact all pain and soreness yield to Sloan's Liniment.

Get a bottle to-day at your druggist, 25c. 50c. and \$1.00.